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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for that vurpose.

Who is Now on Trial.

Mr. GAYNOR has not been in office three months, yet he is already hailed as "the greatest Mayor New York has On what ground this excessive praise is based we are at a loss to understand. The Police Department the subject of careful study by Mr. GATNOR, and it is to be assumed that he will formulate plans for its reorganization. These may prove effective and praiseworthy, but the public has no inkling as yet of what they are to be, and whether good or bad they may constitute a subject of discussion for venrs to come

The Mayor has ignored in the filling of offices certain influences hitherto potent. and this has created for him credit in various quarters. He has avoided certain errors that he might have embraced enthusiastically. He has promised economy and has made a few definite moves to bring it about, but what the taxpayers are to be relieved of we shall not know until the next budget is before us. He has defended the city against its defamers, a highly laudable and always timely proceeding. He has not, so far as we have observed, made absurd charges or ridiculous promises, and for this he is to be thanked.

The Mayor has not yet done any thing to bring shame on the city, and has done some things that lead people to believe his will be a creditable administration. But to hall him as a great Mayor and an served one-sixteenth of the term for which he was chosen is to risk possible repentings on the part of his too impetembarrassments for himself.

Some of the Railroad Bills Before Congress.

Two salient points are brought out by a study of the railway bills now before Congress and by a review of the testimony at the recent hearings of the by long odds the best port on the At-

The first is the lack of general and suethe Interstate Commerce Commission it offers a secure asylum in time of have shown that complaints as to rates emergency and stress. adjusted as at the present

In the twelve hundred pages in which only the wrangling about old differences harm could be inflicted upon either. that have been threshed over time and cars. The railroads rejoin that ex- far sighted administrative officer. periments have proved iron stakes intended for permanent use to be a source. The Duel of the Russian Nonage- she does not want war with the United of danger, that it is impracticable for enings of some two hundred other arti- inevitable ticles of commerce that need to be se- Prince SUBOTOFF, a tender juvenile of United States or France it does not still seeking enactment by Congress in foot in the grave.

their behalf. of accommodation, claiming that such grown too heavy for the field of honor. traffiachould properly be sent by freight

tuty of the bank to see that the merchandise has been received before it pays the draft. They moreover call trouble has but just begun. Oh, let the attention to the fact that there cannot old boys fight it out when they're be a fraudulent bill of lading unless the shipper is a party to the fraud, and it is the indorsement of the shipper which is honored by the bank which advances money on the bill.

Certain humane and live stock asso 70 kept in cars without water, rest or food. ously in a car for more than twentyat a specified minimum rate per hour, sian nonagenarians remains picturesque sixteen or twelve miles as variously sug- but it wants moral. gested. The railroads state that when stock has to be picked up at one country station after another, a few head at a time, it is often impossible to make an average of over seven or eight miles an hour because of the delay entailed by the loading, the shippers often not having the stock ready and sometimes loading animals that are not in fit condition for transport. The through transportation of live stock in trainloads is a different matter, but even in such cases the average speed is brought down by

delays at terminals. The conditions leading to these various proposals are all serious enough in a way, but they are not excrescences of railroad practice: they are phases of that friction which attends every step of the industrial processes, and the railroads naturally do not want to assume the entire burden of conditions that no one can claim to be perfect. Nor is it statesmanship to enact general and rigid legislation to cover separate and occasions contingencies.

The Charleston Navy Yard.

It is quite safe to say that Secretar MEYER was pleased with the Charleston Navy Yard and its manifest possibilities. It will not be in our time a place for building giant battleships, but it is the ideal place for the repair and, if need be, the construction of the smaller cruisers, of gunboats and the torpedo flotilla that now enter into the units of our forces of war

The vard lies on the Cooper River six miles distant from the bay proper, and the mouth of this river is at least eight miles distant from the harbor defences An enemy would have to lie some further miles away from the fortified islands. for human ingenuity has not yet contrived a battleship that will prevail against land batteries, so the navy yard is well out of range of any ordnance unequalled administrator before he has the world has knowledge of to-day, and being situated well up the Cooper River is entirely out of sight and quite im mune from location by a hostile fleet nous admirers and to invite manifold Only a little dredging, and that of the simplest kind, is needed to keep an open way from deep water to the navy yard for vessels of twenty-five or twenty-six feet draught, so all the craft of which we have spoken can be handled there with ease and safety

For all such purposes Charleston Interstate Commerce committees of the lantic coast south of Norfolk, and of course far more desirable than any in the Guif. Lying well south of Hatteras, Examinations of the dockets of most impregnable as against enemies,

have diminished both in number and in | Concervably the world may some day importance. Chairman KNAPP has re- contrive vessels that can demolish forts cently said that at no time have the rail- and go where they please afterward. road rates been so satisfactory and well We reject no proposition involving human genius and initiative. It occurs to us. however, that Charleston is not are the hearings before the Committee likely to have more than thirty feet of on Interstate and Foreign Commerce water on the outside bar, ten good of the House of Representatives on bills miles from town and sixteen from the affecting interstate commerce are re- navy yard, and we nurse the hope that corded no new complaints. There is even in the worst event no very serious

But Secretary MEVER has looked over again in the past. The lumbermen the field in person and he cherishes his want the railroads to furnish the stakes hopes. He may not be a clairvoyant or that support the lumber piled on open a seer, but he is certainly a shrewd and

narians. them to furnish the wooden stakes for Here's a woman disrupting the friend- Pacific. At the present time she has the lumber which comes from all sorts ship of a Russian lifetime and setting one Dreadnought under trial, one nearof places all over the country, especially two gay granddaddies by the ears. It ing completion, and two building, also as an open car may receive a load of cannot be the bubbling fancy of the one armored cruiser of 14,600 tons disnumber perhaps only once in several spring, for the Gregorian calendar is placement under trial and one not yet months, that they should no more be behind the times and the spring of Holy ready; three protected cruisers of 5,000 compelled to provide the stakes for hold- Russia is not due until next week. It's tons have been ordered. This is her ing lumber than the blocking and fast- just two loves and a woman, and the building programme, and compared with

ctired on open cars. These contentions 91, calls his rival an empty headed cox- signify nervousness about the designs of the railroads have been upheld by the comb. Further, he desires to know what of the other naval powers, and certainly Interstate Commerce Commission, but he means by flirting with a young it bears no construction of menace to the the lumber shippers not withstanding are woman when he has the traditional one

WJARJANIN, actat. 93, sputters through Wholesale dealers want the sample his consonants that he's young enough cases of commercial travellers legalized to avenge the insult. The field of honor as baggage. The railroad companies is set, pistols for two and coffee for the point out that baggage means the per- other, for this is to be à outrance or sonal effects needed by a traveller dur- whatever may in the Kyrillic alphabet ing his journey; that the compulsion be tantamount thereto. There's but to recognize as baggage heavy sample one blemish in the picture, one detail gilded chamber in Washington preside cases of which one drummer oftentimes that is out of drawing. Soldiers twain, has a ton or more would frequently these nonagenarians wished to engage oversequaber osggage cars and delay with vorpal blades which shore away trains. They admit that they carry such many a turbaned head when SKOBELEFF capable cases in baggage cars at the led the charge at Plevna. But Pievna efcess baggage rate, but as a matter was many years ago and the sabres had

Fertain bankers want the railroad to JANIN proved quicker on the draw, no function, Mr. Lopge submitted that it he made absolutely responsible for the sign of arteriosclerosis in this youth of was about time "this town afforded a integrate of a bill of lading in order that |93. His foot might be in the grave, but new mallet." The Senator had his picioss may fall upon the rallroad Instead his hand was very much alive. Seniores ture taken on the platform, admonishof upon the bank that pays a draft priores, first blood for the elder; that ing the artist to "hurry up before the against a defective or fraudulent bill. first shot carried away Prince Suboropr's crowd comes"; not that he likes to see The railroads say that they cannot trigger finger. Honor satisfied? Fight his picture in the papers, but because always ascertain that the contents of a over? Gaffer Suboropy still has a hand when a man is a democrat (with a small closed package are as represented; that to avenge the blood that drips upon his "d," mind you) he has to do as plain in case of collusion between a shipper pistol. Shifting the weapon to his left, people do. and the railroad agent they are willing an equally deadly hand, he returns shot to punish the agent, but should not be for shot and hits his rival in the shoulder. held responsible for resulting fraud, as This is good shooting. The seconds great legislative world in Washington, a bill of lading is primarily simply a decided that honor was satisfied. Not but it is vital to Nahanters, and they

a negotiable instrument: that it is the up in bed fuming in dauntless spirit and patched up. Officious friends little comprehend what a dreary old age they may be laying up for these flerce rivals, of the town meeting: year after year of honor crying aloud for satisfaction.

One thing alone is lacking to this tale s so ciations have been more or less dis-turbed throughout many years as to the the Czar's domain. "I attribute," says s ee length of time that live stock is often every centenarian, "the preservation of my faculties to--- What kept Prince In 1873 a law was passed prohibiting the SUBOTOFF and WJARJANIN so youthful railroads from keeping stock continu- in their blazing hearts? Did either or both use whiskey from an early age? eight hours. This led to the unloading Or did they stave off the edacity of at all sorts of unsuitable places and to senescence by rigid and uninteresting the extension of the time under certain abstinence? How did they stand on conditions to thirty-six hours. The the equally important item of tobacco? passage is now urged of a law that will Lacking these essential data the story of compel the railroads to move this stock | the loves and fury of the sprightly Rus-

The Truth About Japan.

In a lecture with the above title which he delivered in Springfield, Mass., last Sunday the Rev. Dr. THOMAS E. GREEN, lately returned from a visit to the Far East, said impressively that the truth about Japan was that she did not want war with the United States. He had some authority for the statement because he had interviewed every member of the Japanese Cabinet, also Admiral Togo and Field Marshal Oyama, about the relations of Japan and the United

merican people did not have the chief ace in Dr. GREEN's testimony, but he thought the significance of the fact that one of the greatest celebrations in Japan was the anniversary of the arrival of Commodore PERRY should be admitted by fair minded Americans. Japan, he had learned, would be rejuctant, no matter what the provocation, to engage in war with any nation for ten years because her financiers agree that it will require at least as long a period to scale own her inordinate national debt. Only by prodigious development of manufactures and resources and the most rigid economy can she expect to ease the great burden from a back bent double beneath the weight of it. With the United States more than any other Power Japan dreads a state of war for her statesmen are impressed by the vastness and availability of the resources of this country. Ruin for Japan, her statesmen believe, could be the only result of a war in which an initial success by the Japanese navy or army would count for little. Her economists understand, to illustrate the national good sense in the matter, that the value of our American corn crop would represent the cost of fifty-seven battleships of the size and power of the North Dakota. In a competition in warship building Japan would fall behind at once, and if war must come it would be a naval war: at least sea power would finally decide it.

But Japan in her new ideals is a commercial rather than a military nation, and as the United States is her best customer taking more Japanese products than any other nation and supplying her with cheaply carried goods that are essential to her welfare, the commercial class would regard a conflict with the United States as a calamity, no matter which nation prevailed, and on that score the last, included in the provisions of cific complaint as to the existing rates it is an inviting refuge for all warships great Japanese merchants have no was a section requiring a license for the illusions The Chinese situation also where a European coalition to dismem- not vet appear The Japanese desire to see American influence potent in China, knowing that the United States sets its face like flint against European intrigue involving the integrity of China. Moreover, Japanese attesment looking into the future and section in conformity with society.

Section 30 of the Greater New York Charter, forms and personalized portions of the one and only spiritual being of the world. Men are not units and integers of being, but only fractions of the one and only unit and integer of spiritual being of the one and only unit and integer of spiritual being the formal regulations in conformity with society.

liberate and comparatively economical that it bears out Dr. GREEN's message. The truth about Japan, he save is that States or with any other rival in the that of Great Britain, Germany, the

have a distinguished Senator from the over their little parliament, but as his-

The business transacted at the Nahant town meeting may seem small to the greeipt of the railway company and not so these ancient sparks. Each is tucked guarrel about it. It is Mr. Longs's

pride that he can subdue the pe of Nahanters with one look of authorlary to advise their world that the ity and one or two strokes with his gavel or hammer. Attorney Walter SMITH wanted a new auton obile truck because there were too many shanties at Bass Point. We quote from a report

> " ' I approve of more fire protection.' said At torney FRANE J. ESHBAR in reply, 'but one reason ions are bed at Base Point is because of the backs the last speaker owns and conjugs. If shacks he's been building down there the fire peril will be less and insurance rates will go down

FICE, ' and that's more than KERRAR can say!'

Bang! Bang! went Senator Longs's gavel. But he attacked the character of my

aid Mr. SOUTHWICK. racter of the buildings at Bass Point is pertient to the matter under discussion. The character of a building and the character of a man are

two different things."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. LODGE useful as well as ornamental in the coveted office of moderator; and he also succeeds in getting what he wants. A fellow citizen in a moment of inspiration proposed another police offier for the town, Little Nahant particularly needing protection; where upon the moderator with an apologetic cough mentioned that he had been in the habit of hiring a special policeman himself at Little Nahant for the Lord's Day. the force being then concentrated at popular Bass Point. It was voted to add another man to the squad, and doubtless he will be found on duty holidays and Sundays in what the Senator calls "my

When the Hon. JOSEPH WALKER. Who is Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, sounded a call for en to save the country in an address in Paul Revere Hall, Boston, the

section of the town."

ticians do not rise to the occasion our industrial fabric and our political institutions will be endannated by wealth, by special interests or classes, by those who would monopolize the necessaries of life, or by those who seek to get control for their own use of the great natural resources of this country. This popular distrust extends also to our legislative bodies themselves, and is under-mining the confidence of the people in representa-

Is the Hon. JOSEPH WALKER sure that the people would know a statesman if he

Mariposa, John Muis has been a conservator of all sequoiss with pen and voice. One grand old man naturally suggests the other. Love of the Yosemite was a passion with both of them, but Muin, now an old man writing his reminiscences, ranged further affeld in the Sierras. GALEN CLARK was a sage of the wilderness; MUIR is an explorer and nature lover with a remarkable power of interpretation. It is curious that neither belonged to the West. MUIR is a Scotsman by birth; CLARK was born in the New Hamp-

Alderman Bowling on the Fing License Ordinance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN attention has been called to an editorial article which appears in TRE SUN of to-day reference to a general ordinance passed receives grave consideration in Japan, purpose of this municipal legislation does ber China is still a ghost that walks.

The Japanese desire to see American
and the section referred to was placed

Inited States.

At the Nahant Town Meeting. The sources of supply the sources of supply

proportions.

The proportions of the world's production supplied by British possessions are quite small: India about 2 per cent. (Burma off), Borneo about that is out of drawing. Soldiers twain, these nonagenarians wished to engage with vorpal blades which shore away many a turbaned head when SKOBELEFF led the charge at Plevna. But Pievna was many years ago and the sabres had grown too heavy for the field of honor.

Pistols then, and a fight worthy of chronicle. At the word Grandpa WJAR-DJANIN proved quicker on the draw, no sign of arteriosclerosis in this youth of twas about time "this town afforded a special solution is experienced by Mr. Lodge greater satisfaction is experienced by Mr. Lodge.

The town hall is plain and dingy, the citizens smoke corncob pipes or cigars, and the moderator's gavel is likely to be a carpenter's hammer. Holding up that tool flast week when he came on from Washington to fulfil his annual function, Mr. Lodge submitted that it was about time "this town afforded a subsidier of the Churms of the Churms of the Charge can. Canada about 2 per cent. These are canada about 2 per cent. These are canada about 2 per cent. Canada about 2 per cent. These are canada about 2 per cent. These

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

A world of sodden leaves and gaunt limbed trees. That stand as in a dream. Set in the skies. The mosn like embers of a watchfire lies. Half quenched by mists breathed up from restless seas;

And like a lion troubled in its sleep. The wind, high cradied in the play hills. By sits and starts with freeful meaning thrills. By sits and starts with freeful meaning thrills. The echoting air and darkness rules the steep.

And yet I know the sun will soon have hist With lip of fire the sky so leaden browed, With golden glory glowing through the mist. I know the Easter sun that glids the cloud Shall kiss God's robe, where last it touched I

THE MONISTIC CHURCH.

ation of the Belluis Started by Professor Ernst Had

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A evement is on foot to organize a Mor ment in Berlin about two years ago, and since then branches have been formed in twenty other German cities.
Similar organizations have also been established in Switzerland, Holland and Austria. Great meetings were held in the largest halls in Berlin, and heated public

discussion immediately followed. The or-thodox churches and conservative classes became so alarmed at the threatening aspect and dimensions of the movement that they forthwith organized an opposing body called the "Kepler-Bund," after the great German astronomer. It was composed of the most conservative scientists, and its object was to attack Professor Haeckel's scientific reputation and standing, and to under-mine and counteract, as far as they could his influence over the German people. As the New York Independent said last June "All Germany is being divided into Haeckel and anti-Haeckel camps." Persons in this country who have been in direct communication with Professor Hackel and the of-ficials of the German Monistic League have hecals of the German Monistic League have been requested to make an effort to estab-lish a similar movement in this country. Professor Haeckel writes that on account of illness and old age, being now in his seventy-sixth year, he has been obliged to withdraw from all active participation in

the league in Berlin, writes that the organ-ization is steadily growing in numbers, power and influence. It has developed a considerable literature of its own and pubshes a monthly magazine, now in its second ear. He says that as we have no old esablished and hereditary aristocracy in this country the conservative and reactionary opposition to a Monistic movement ought to that the possibilities of immediate growth ought to be greater. He hopes an American movement will be started before long, and thinks that the Unitarians might fraternize with the Monists.

Ex-President Eliot's recent pronounce

which he says will be a monistic religion is only one of the signs of the times, showing the irresistible tendency in modern though and life toward a monistic conception of the constitution and character of the universe and a monistic philosophy and religion of life. All this is the inevitable and natural outcome of the rapid and revolutionar Dualism and pluralism are dving at the democratic conception of the constitution

very roots. A monistic and therefore a democratic conception of the constitution and character of the universe is rapidly taking the place of the old, orthodox, dualistic, monarchical and aristocratic one. Modern science and philosophy are revealing the world to us as a real democracy and commonwealth of all being as one. It is a spiritual commonwealth a divine democracy, a real republic of all being as one. It is a spiritual commonwealth, a divine democracy, a real republic of all being as one. Self-existent, self-governing and self-guiding from within; in which all conscious and rational beings, like man, are equal, sovereign, divine and spiritual citizens. Science and philosophy revealing man to us as the sovereign, spiritual citizen of a divine democracy and a spiritual republic, and not as the servite spiritual citizen of a divine democracy and a spiritual republic, and not as the servite spiritual republic, and hot as the servite spiritual whiete of an absolute spiritual monarchy, as orthodox dualistic religion does.

The whole tendency of modern science and philosophy is monistic, and therefore democratic, and that is the real reason why the churches and governments, which are founded upon dualistic conceptions of the world, and therefore upon monarchical and aristocratic principles, are always hostile, both to true science and to real democracy. What the final upshot of this long conflict between science and to real democracy on the one side, and orthodoxy, dualism and aristocracy on the other, is going to be, no unpresudiced and educated mind can any longer doubt. The battle has been going steadily against dualism, and its defeat is well within sight. That the monistic movement in America wiil differ considerably from the present one in Germany is certain. The German movement, so far, has laid its greatest emphasis on the religious and purely theological aspects of monlym, as an anti-dualistic theory of the

statesmen, looking into the future, would prefer to see China expand along agricultural and industrial lines, and they hope that American influence will promote such a development. China as a great military nation, persuaded to such a destiny by sinister counsel, looms like a menace to Japan with her inferior population.

Japanese naval expansion is so de-Frank L. Dowling
New York, March 25.
The British Navy's Dependence Upon the Critical Navy's Dependence Upon the British navy to the amount of about 1.300,000 tons a year. The British Government has made some contracts with the Scottish production is only from 180,000 to 200,000 tons a year. The British Government has made some contracts with the Scottish production is only from 180,000 to 200,000 tons a year. The British Government has made some contracts with the Scottish production is only from 180,000 to 200,000 tons a year. The British Government in the made some contracts with the Scottish production is only from 180,000 to 200,000 tons a year. The British Government in the manual supply that will be needed. The estimated hashs of consumption is one ton of oil two tons of coal.

What, then, says the London Times. The world's annual promise to disappear or he reduced to the present date. The world's annual promise of selfishness or he individual promothers and the human self and individual from the annual supply that will be needed. The estimated hashs of consumption is one ton of oil two tons of coal.

What, then, says the London Times. The most of the present date. The world's annual pro
Modern science and philosophy to-day are the sources of supply? Nearly all are foreign up to the present date. The world's annual pro-

motives for selfishness, selfishness itself in time would disappear or be reduced to its utmost minimum.

Modern science and philosophy to-day are adequately prepared to disprove the existence of any absolute self or ego and to dispel all belief in it in any candid mind. Christianity says to man. Love thy neighbor as thyself, but monism, which is more logical and less mystical than Christianity, goes one step further and says. Love thy neighbor, for thy neighbor is thyself. With Professor J. E. Carpenter, a complete Monism will say. Here in the light I am I, and thou art thou, but out there in the surrounding dark, you and I and God are one. With Professor Josiah Royce it will say. There is but one perfectly real being in existance, and you truly are one with God part of His life, He is the very soul of your ye shall know that I am in My Father, and you may shall know that I am in My Father, and you in Me, and I in you, and whatsoever ye do to the least of these My little ones, ye do it also unto Me. With one of the profound saints and sages of India it will say. Though difference be none, I am of thee,

Though difference be none, I am of thee, Not Thou. O Lord, of me. For of the sea is verily the wave. Not of the wave the sea.

Not of the wave the sea.

The mission of monism is to make war not only on the belief in a dualistic God but also and more on the helief in a pluralistic, egoistic and individualistic man: to purge and purify religien of every superstition and hypocrisy; to elevate man's conception of himself to the plane of a true and natural divinity and dignity; to arouse an enthusiasm of humanity, which is also at the same time an enthusiasm of divinity to give man a vision of the world as a vast living, striving, conscious and spiritual organism, of which he is one of the highest, mobilest and most significant organs. Monism is the only religion that can ever hope to destroy human selfishness. No dualistic or pluralistic religion can do his, for their appeal must always be to that petty, partial and fractional self, the belief in which is the root cause of all human selfishness, in so far as it is deliberate and intentional. It is the only religion that can ever hope to destroy the devil, for the

God.

Monism is the true religion of the future and the movement which has taken firm root in the Fatherland of Martin Luther is the New Reformation and the New Christianity." Monism is also the "Coming Catholianity." and the movement which has been to the "New Reformation and the "New Christianity." Monism is also the 'Oming Catholicism, of which we have lately heard from Dr. Newman Smyth, for the only catholicism that is possible for the future in this modern and scientific world is the catholicism that are founded upon science and reason. It knows nothing of nations, races and boundary lines. The sciences are the same the world over and they are the same for all intelligent over and they are the same for all intelligent and entholic in character. So it will eventually be with a truly scientific, philosophic and rational religion. Monism will be the religion of the world's democracies, the social religion of the vorid's true commonwealths, the scientific religion of a scientific age, and the unselfish, loving, brotherly and Godlike religion of the true and only Living God.

New Haven, Conn., March 15.

HALLEY'S COMET. tant Part It Played in Confi Newton's Discovery.

From the Speciator.
Halley's comet is still an obscure object and has confounded some of the resher and has confounded some of the prophets who predicted that by this time it would be conspicuous. At present the comet is below and to the right of the planet Saturn in the western sky and is an evening star. Every evening the comet, although approaching the earth, is coming nearer to the point where it will be impossible to see it owing to the strength of the twilight. By April it will be a morning star. On April 18 it will reach its perihelion, or pagrest point to the sun. It will reach who predicted that by this time or nearest point to the sun. It will reach its nearest point to the earth on May 20; but as it and the sun will be in the same part of the sky the comet will be invisible to us just when it should be particularly bright. the work of the league and is now resting at Baden Baden. Dr. H. Koerber, the head of Just when it should be particularly bright. The day before its nearest approach to the earth it will pass across the sun, and astronomers are looking forward with intense interest to this transit. There is no recorded case of a comet having been seen during transit, and it may be that the composition of comets is so nebulous that even the nucleus is not substantial enough to be projected on the sun. The tail, at all events, will be invisible; the sun's rays will shine through it as through the lightest of vapors. After the transit the comet will be an eve-After the transit the comet will be an evening star again and will become more and more visible for a time, although it will be actually losing in brilliance.

When Halley first suggested that the comet now known by his name would return in 1758 he had compared only three sets of observations, in which he discovered uch a striking similarity that he conclud that they must all refer to the same comet These were the observations of 1531, 1607 and 1682, in which year he observed the

These were the observations of 1531, 1607 and 1682, in which year he observed the comet for himself. He was then 25 years of age. He must have been predestined for the study of the stars. While he was still a schoolboy he had provided himself with an astronomical apparatus, and when he was an undergraduate at Oxford he erected a telescope and various instruments on the roof of his father's factory in Winchester street. London. He left Oxford without taking a degree in order to study astronomy abroad, and when after further calculations he definitely predicted the return of the 1682 comet in 1755, he called upon "candid posterity to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman."

We have read somewhere that Peter the Great when he was staying in England had a particular liking for the companionship of Halley, and that after carousing with him at Deptford one evening he wheeled him in a barrow through a yew hedge and did such damage that he had to pay handsome compensation to John Evelyn, the owner, which incident shows that Shake-speare was right in thinking that not every astronomer plucks his judgments from the stars. But it would be wrong to think of Halley's investigations as having a merely astronomical value: it should never be forgotten that his prediction of the return of the comet known by his name depended upon and confirmed Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation. Newton was his close friend, and Halley paid for the publication of the "Principia out of his own pocket. All Halley's calculations assumed the varying retardations by attraction which comets suffer during their journeys through space. When his prediction was fulfilled Newton's law could never again be disputed.

In 1850 Mr. J. R. Hind read a paper before the Royal Astronomical value it should never again be disputed.

ction was fulfilled Newton's law could ver again be disputed. In 1850 Mr. J. R. Hind read a paper before a Royal Astronomical Society in which traced the appearances of Halley's met through the ages with the help of a Chinese annals. These had only restly become known in Europe. He besed that in them he had found credible lerences to Halley's comet back to the ar B. C. H. He took it as certain that fley's comet reached its perihelion in 8, and therefore, allowing the normal todicity, he looked for some mention it about the year 1301. The Chinese lais definitely described a great comet that year. But there was one European ount of it, by Friar Giles, which was not in that year. But there was one European account of it, by Friar Giles, which was not reconcitable with the Chinese record. If the Chinese were describing Halley's comet it seemed that Friar Giles certainly was not. Mr. Hind was led on to an examination of Friar Giles's credibility. He discovered that his account of another comet in 1264 was so contradictory that he had no hesitation whatever in preferring the Chinese statements in 1301. He concluded that the comet of 1301 was Halley's comet. He believed that the preceding return of the comet was in 1223, when in July, shortly before the death of Philip Augustus, a comet was seen for eight days in the evening twitight. The Chinese annals do not mention this comet, but they mention comets in the years 1222 and 1224, neither of which, Mr. Hind thought, closely resembled Halley's comet.

The comparison of all these old observations is mention of the factors of the comparison of all these old observations is mattered more difficult by the factors of the comet of the comparison of all these old observations is mattered more difficult by the factors of the comparison of all these old observations is mattered more difficult by the factors of the comparison of the comparison

mention this comet, but they mention comets in the years 1222 and 1224, neither of which, Mr. Hind thought, closely resembled Halley's comet.

The comparison of all these old observations is rendered more difficult by the fact that other conspicuous comets appeared about the same time as Halley's. That experience is in a way repeating itself, for during the present year two notable comets besides Halley's have appeared. The brilliant calculations recently made by Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin of Greenwich have shown that Mr. Hind was wrong about the particularly bright comet of 1222, which was unquestionably Halley's comet. Moreover, Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin have carried back the history of Halley's comet to B. C. 240.

Every chronicler recorded a wonderful comet in 1086, the year of the Norman conquest of England. The representation of it in the Bayeux tapestry is familiar. The Chinese annais mention two comets in 837, and if it be assumed that there really were two comets that year and that the copyists have not confused two accounts of the same comet, it is likely enough that one of them was Halley's. In 451 a comet was observed about the time of the battle in which Attila was defeated by Etius. In the years 205 and 218 comets are mentioned in the annais. The latter was the comet that was seen in Europe shortly before the death of the Emperor Opilius Macrinus and was described by Dion Cassius as a very fearful star. Mr. Hind suggested that the so-called sword shaped sign which was seen over Jerusalem in A. D. 65, when Titus began the war which ended in the deatruction of the city, may have been Halley's comet. In the year B. C. 11 there was undoubtedly a remarkable comet which, according to Dion Cassius, seemed to be suspended above Rome before the death of Agrippa. As the Chinese annais also mention it, Mr. Hind's "ascriptions," as art critics say are reconcilable with Masser.

tion if, Mr. Hind beneved that the Halley's comet.

Not all Mr. Hind's "ascriptions," as art critics say, are reconcitable with Mesers. Cowell and Crommellin's latest calculations, but enough is established on all hands to prove that Halley's comet has been appearing ever since the history of the skies has been written.

From the Youth's Companion. Huziey, the brilliant English selentist and man of letters, was unusually quick and subtle at repartee. Once while dining with Herbert Spen-cer and another friend at the Athenseum, the con-versation flagging Spencer remarked: "You would little think it, but I once wrote a

catastropne. Spencer declared it was impossible, for he had sever spoken about it before then. Huxley insisted, and Spencer asked what it was. Huxley

"A beautiful theory, killed by a nasty, ugly How They Hustle at Marcellus.

From the Marrettus Observer.
E. H. Spinka, the genial spirit of Schanzle' neck and is missed by housekeepers in various localities. So Mr. Schanzie and his baker, Emory

Talkativenese. Roosevelt stands before the Sphinz

Cook, are hustling both inside and out

WORLD COMMERCE IN 1909.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Allowance be statistics at present availworld in 1800 was little or not at all greater of the first class and by so mt. The world business of the various nations in 1909 is reported in comparison with 1908:

\$1,739,208,27\ 1,861,268,200 1,680,081,000 1,680,746,600 1,435,176,000 489,627,000 501,208,000 360,137,000 126,711,000 Egypt 186,981,00 \$1,475,612,660 81,110,374,081 2,885,898,00 1,894,007,00 .152,715.00 316,517,00

444,088,000 562,283,000

In a complete statement of world commerce there will be, or course, but cal equality of export and import, but cal equality is nerce there will be, of course, a the because of overlapping the equ of years. Regarding the commerce the countries included in the foregoi table in the light of its gener the inference is that trade tured wares made only an !in gain, if it really made any, while trade in raw materials and foodstuffs increased appreciably. The most striking of in the entire list is in the imports United States, an increase of \$380,000,000. Detailed returns show mere than two thirds of that in the accounts of raw me terials and manufactures for further use in manufacturing. The increase in Cubar exports reflects an increase in sugar shipments, and the increased exports of Egypt and British India may be attribu largely to high prices of cotton and wheat

In the export account the gain of France is notable, about \$99,000,000, and nearly one-half of it is in exports to the United States. Germany shows an export gain of \$68,000,000, and half of that appears Nearly all of Cuba's \$30,000,000 gain is in the same account. In fact, the huge com-mercial maw of the United States was a splendid convenience for a number

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

An Argument for the Preservation of th City Hall Park as a Park Area.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There they offer a choice as to which presents the they offer a choice as to which presents the lesser of two evils. One site is within the City Hall Park upon an area not greater and perhaps less than the combined area now covered by buildings, and the other is presented by some undetermined site outside of the City Hall Park but inevitably. Hall Park of buildings.

Any of the various suggestions of sites outside of the City Hall Park finally resolve themselves as equivalents of the "Chambers street site" by reason of the fact that this location, accessibility, "congestion," "nois and "civic centre," offers a maximum merits in conjunction with a

corresponding defects. The "Chambers street site" is under to mean the area extending from the Hall of Records to Broadway on the north side

450 feet. There are three demands upon the situa-tion which may be accepted as fixed and which require to be satisfied: First, immediate progress; secondly, a

downtown location; thirdly, the event learance of the City Hall Park of all build ings except the City Hall itself. There can be no doubt as to the strength

of public sentiment in regard to the last demand. On several previous occasions within the last twenty-five years the City Hall a site for new municipal buildings, and on two occasions designs for buildings were determined upon, involving, as in the present case, the removal of the old court build-ings and the erection of new buildings on their site. In all cases legislation, responsive to public opinion, prevented the erection of the proposed buildings, and in consequence of the same force of sentiment the Hall of Records and the new Municipa probable that the erection of the court house will now be tolerated even though the erro should be permitted again to extend to the determination of the design of the building? In the light of the experience of the past is it not entirely probable that ultimately the erection of the court house will be again prevented?

Upon the other hand, if the City Hall Park is cleared of its present court buildings, shall the very great increment arising from the increased free space, light and air be presented to the private owners on Chambers street? Only by occupying this site itself can the city receive the benefit of the greatly enhanced value which will be bestowed upon the Chambers street frontage

by the clearance of the park. If the city cannot afford to acquire the Chambers street site it cannot afford to acquire any, and the new courts cannot be built at all at present. Any other site would be even more expensive, all things considered, and the City Hall Park would prove the most wasteful and extravagant

Finally, there is involved in the choice of these two alternatives the fate of the City Hall building itself. If its frugal park surroundings are not now preserved, how long will it be before the new buildings are extended and their ramifying alleys paved with concrete? But a few years more and the City Hall itself must fail, its little area greedily demanded for the "highest towe" in the world." Its historic sentiments and patriotic memories denied decent sepulchre. A "sad relic of departed worth" brutally accrifeded to the unimaginative materials. sacrificed to the unimaginative material

NEW YORK, March 28.

Sheik All Youssef to Colonal Reserved Sheik All Youseef to Colonel Recovers:

To the Potton of The Sun—Su: For an example of Chesterfieldian politenees Shelk Ril Youseef's open letter published in the Egyptian.

Moraing News is to be commended, aithough he exposed himself to the risk of being visited with consequences too painful to imagine. He notially had the temerity to warn our greatest warrior, statesman and here that if he "culogizes" the occupation of Egypt he "will certainly modify the pleasure of all Egyptians who are anxious to meet him." Healty, wasn't that nest, addressed to Colonel Theodore Rooseveit, who knows makeners so thoroughly?

E. R. D.

No Use.